WASHINGTON

Movement in the Senate for the Discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Proposition in the House to Tax United States Bends.

Progress of the River and Harbor Appropriation Bil'..

Senatorial Debate on the New Army E3 11.

WASHD (GTON, June 29, 1868. The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill. Messrs, E. M. Barnum and James R. Taylor, of New York, representing the fast River Improvement Company, are in this city to oking after the interests of New York in the bill nov , before Congress for the improvement of rivers a .d harbors. The inconsistency of the proposed ; ppropriations will appear by reference to the following facts:—The bill, as re-Eliot, of Massachusetts,) , now upon its final passage in the House, and despite ; the great opposition it has met, will probably pass po-morrow. An analysis of the items of the bill shows that of the full amoun of \$4,575,000 approy risked, \$2,509,000 are for Western rivers and harbors, including the lakes, the Mississip pi and tributaries; \$961,500 are for rivers and harbors on the Atlantic seaboard and Lakes Cutario and Champiain, and \$105,000 for the Paci Je coast. In the discussion of the bill in Cormitt ee of the Whole to-day it was stated, in supports or the item of \$450,000 towards completing the Le answille canal around the falls of the Ohio, that \$598,000,000 in value of tonnage and cargoes pas ged that point in one year. The item of \$300,000 : at Hell Gate and works in the East river is therefor equite inconsiderate in view of the fact that the like value passion that channel has reached \$12,000,000 in a stagle day. For the less Moin es rapids, on the Mississippi, the bill gives \$90 1000-three times the sum to the East river improvement-and for Reck Island rapids \$200,000; and (not it was stated by a member that not more than ane-third the number of steamers pass these rands; which wass the Ohio Falls. Congress has already appropriated \$1,000,000 towards the Des Momes an & Book Island rapids and to Hell Gute only \$20,0 M. In view of the wast commerce of New York city the bill should have appropriated \$1,000,000 to the lat ter work.

The New Desciency Bill. The D estrency bill, reported to-day by Mr. Stevens, of Pen assivante, appropriates \$2,249,287. Among the ap propriations are the following:-For facilitating co asmunication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by telegraph, \$40,000; overland mail and marine service between New York and California, \$900 000; deficiency for mail service between the Uni'rd States and Brazil. \$12,500; to mest outstant ing liabilities and complete the repairs of the New York city Gustom House, \$45,000; to enable the Serekary of War to meet the expenses of defending saits brought against parties for executing orders of the government during the late rebellion, \$50,000 for reconstruction purposes to end of present month. \$242,000, and for same purpose for ensuing year, \$278,000; for constructing appraisers' stores at Phila

Congress and the Attorney General's Office. While Congress is tinkering the Union, and daily becoming more distrected over the financial questions, there are enough members spared from those matters to experiment with the department of the Attorney General, and to plunge that office into a muddle as inextricable as that of our finances. A proposition is new under consideration to wholly change the machinery of the Attorney General's office, begislate out of office all those persons who alone are familiar with the official routine, dispense altogether with the solicitor, assistant and deputy solicitors of the Court of Claims, and in their stead provide for the appointment by the President of two assistants to the Attorney General, who, with the aid of a clerk a piece, are to perform the duties of that department. The questions coming before those assistants will be very numerous, exceedingly intricate, and will in many cases bave important reference to cases now on the docket as constituting precedents in that department. It talent is to be secured by the limited compensation allowed for the performance of duties that must occupy all the attention of the appointees; nor is it shown how such assistants, however proficient they may be in their profession, are to familiar ize themselves in the slightest degree with all the cases on the docket and the precedents above referred to. The impossibility of the Attorney Gen eral understanding all the minutize of his depart ment is evident, and when those who have mastered by long connection with the office the details of its business are to be cast aside, without the least prebability of their being nominated by President Johnson to perform the duties of the new offices, it is not easy to estimate all the confusion and mefficiency that must result. A strenuous effort is being made to avert if possible this crippling of the Attorney General, and some hopes are entertained of effecting a modification of the plan as it now stands. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has had these views presented to it and is considering the matter. but what will be the result of their deliberations remains to be determined. The Ways and Means Committee and Mr.

Moorhead's Tariff Bill. The Committee of Ways and Means held a meeting

to-day to consider Mr. Moorhead's tariff bill proposing new duties on iron, steel. &c., and agreed to take a vote some time this week as to whether it shall be reported to the House. There is not much probability, however, that it will be acted upon during the present session for the want of time, if for no other reason. The committee may, however, report a smaller bill covering a few of the articles in

The Segate Committee on the Tax Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee considered the Tax bill again to-day, and resolved to report favorably to the reduction of fifty cents on whiskey, and to collecting the tax at the still. It is probable the committee will modify sections 108 and 109, making them mere acceptable to Mr. Banks.

The Osage Indian Treaty.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs had a meeting to-day, at which the proposed treaty with the Osage Indians of Kansas for the sale of their lands was fully discussed. Farties were heard for and against the ratification of the treaty. A letter was received and read from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs urging its ratification. This letter, it is said, sets forth that instead of this treaty being s swindle, as it has been alleged, its provisions are calculated to benefit the Indians, while it will be adventageous to the white settlers and the government. The Commissioner in his letter proceeds to show that the building of the proposed Leavenworth, Lawrence and Gaiveston Railroad, which is to run through the Osage lands, will be an immense saving to the govcrament in transporting military stores. The ludica tions are that the committee will report the treaty to the Senate at an early day with the recommendation that it be ratified.

The Bill Relative to Contested Elections in the District of Columbia Become a Lavv.

The bill which recently passed Congress relative to conicated elections in the District of Columbia became a law on Saturday last without the signature of the President, ten days having transpired since it s passage. General Grant's Western Tenr-General

Rawlins to Remain in Charge at Headquarters. Seneral Grant will leave here to-morrow morning

on his Western four. As has been stated, the expedition will be altogether private. General Bawlins, Chief of Staff, will remain at headquarters for the purpose of atlending to any

official business that may fequire attention. There will be very little busi Aess of an official character emanating from h'Adquarters, however, during General Grant's at sence, unless compelled by circumstances arisit a ta other localities. It is not probable that ar f will originate here.

Retur a of the Chinese Embassy. Mr. Burlir game and his associates of the Cabres embassy r Astraed to this city this morning. The entire day was passed within doors, recovering from the Patigues of their all night journey. The Navy Yard and Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department will be the next objects of a visit by the

The Francis in the Settlement of Mounties to

Colored Soldiers. So maky complicated statements concerning the recently discovered frauds in the settlement of bounties to colored soldiers have appeared, owing to the complicated character of the method of settlement of these bounties, that it may be worth while to give a correct account of the course through which these claims go and the manner in which these frauds ar alleged to have been perpetrated. All the statements that have been published implicate the Pay Depart enent in the alleged frauds, whereas the Pay Department can by no possibility bave anything to do with them. This impression has partly been made by the fact that the alleged frauds are being investigated by the Congressional committee, of which Mr. Lin coln is chairman, which committee was origi nally appointed to tovestigate alleged frands in Department. The labor for which the commute was organized has been completed for some time past, but its report is withheld until the conclusion of the present investigation, under the impression that the examination of these frauds may be found to extend to the Pay Department. In August, 1866, Paymaster General Brice entered into an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, the effect of which was to relieve the Pay Department of all colored bounties and provide for their settlement by the Treasury Department, since which time not one case of bounty to colored troops has been examined and made up by the Pay Department. The official routine through which a claim for bounty and arrears of pay must pass to a final settlement is as follows:-The claim is filed in the Second Auditor's office of the Treasury, and is taken up in its turn for examination. A request is sent to the Bureau of Colored Troops in the Adjutant General's office to know what data the muster and payrolls contain in reference to the claimant. It should be stated here that the regulations of the army require the following disposition to be made of the muster rolls of companies: Four muster and pay rolls and one muster roll are made; one of the former is retained by the company commander, one is sent to the Second Auditor and two are given to the paymaster. The muster rell, without the pay roll, is sent to the Adjutant General's office. After having paid the troops the paymaster files the two rolls in his possession in the Second Comptroller's office as vouchers for the money disbursed thereon. The Second Auditor and the Second Comptroller, therefore, have the only copies of muster and pay rolls, and the Adjutant General has the only copy of mus ter rolls filed in their offices. The law required that if a negro was a slave prior to April 1, 1861, it should be so stated on the rolls and on his enlistment papers, and if such an entry is not made it is as sumed that the man was free. On receipt of the reply from the Adjutant General's office the clerks of the Second Auditor make up a certificate of the soldier's claim and send it to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury for his signature. As this officer is made finally responsible for the accuracy of all such certificates they are critically examined there by comparing them with the duplicate rolls in their possession. Having theer pronounced correct the certificates are countersigned by the Comptroller and returned to the Auditor, who sends them to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. Now, by section first of the joint resolution. passed March 29, 1807, all bounties due to colored troops who are residents of States in which slavers existed prior to April 1, 1861, shall be past to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau and by him be paid to the claimants. When the certificates are received at the Freedmen's Bureau they are presented at the Pay Departmen and the amount called for is paid over to the disours ing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. The amoun is by the latter officer deposited in the Freedmen's Savings Bank in this city, payable to the order of the claimant or his atterney in the State where they re side, at the branch savings bank there located. The manner in which the alleged frauds were perpetrated is stated to be as follows:-By a collusion between the

clerks and the Adjutant General's Office and the Second Auditor's Office, whose duty it is to prepare the certificates, the claims of colored who were slaves prior to April L 1861, and who were consequently entitled to enty \$100 bounty, are made up for them as free, in which case, they are entitled to \$300. These certificates cannot be detected as fraudulent anywhere except at the office of the Comptroller. where, it will be remembered, duplicate muster rolls are filed. When passed by the Comptroller as correct, both the paymaster and the disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, are justified in paying the amount demanded. When the draft from the Freedmen's Savings Bank here is honored at the branch bank, the attorney of the claimant, it is alleged, pays to the latter, \$100 and reserves the re maining \$200 which he deposits in the general fund of the ring. Thus it will be seen the circle of operators is an extensive one, and must have been very eff ciently organized to have carried on this gigantic swindle upon the government for so long a time undetected. Their movements have not been altogether exempt from suspicion, some account of the operations of this ring of swindlers having been given by your correspondent in these despatches about a ough was then disclosed of the existence of these swindles to furnish the heads of the departments indicated with sufficient data to insti-

in it is brought to a confe ssion. Southern Delegates to the National Convention Favoring Mr. Johnson's Nomination.
A large number of delegates from the Soush to the

tate an investigation; but the warning fell unheeded.

as it is evident that the evils continued unchecked

to the present time. Rumor has it that a multitude

of claim agents and attorneys are implicated

although the full extent of the organization cannot

be ascertained unless some one of the men concerned

Democratic Convention at New York arrived yester day. Many of them have called upon the President and assured him that they would vote for him in the Convention. He pays very little attention to these promises, believing that he has no chance. It is Stated that he advises them all to nominate Chase.

Proceedings in the Senate Executive Session. The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the nomination of Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren to be Chief of Ordnance of the Navy, in the place of Captain Wise, resigned, and also of Commanders Febiger and Crosby to be Captains. The free emigration and naturalization treaty with Bayaria was ratified.

Management of the Treasury Printing Bureau. The Sub-Committee on Refrenchment has taken some testimony concerning the management of the Printing Bureau connected with the Treasury De partment, but has not yet completed its investigation No recommendation has, therefore, been made, as stated, that the printing operations be transferred, for the greater part, if not altogether, to New York, Departure of the President's Family for Ten-

Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Stover and Andrew Johnson, ir., the wife, daughter and son of the President, left yesterday forenoon for a visit to Tennessee, and will absert during the remainder of the summer. Mrs. Patterson will remain at the Executive Manston. Prosecution of Claims by Aliens.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report the buf probibiting altens and foreigners from prosecuting Saims in the United States Court of laims, and also providing that where saits are instituted in State courts by parties against United States omeora they shall be transferred to United General Van Wych and the Republican Can-

didney for Gov, rnor of New York, neral Van Wyck ferf, Washington to-night, being under an engagement to speak at Lake George on

he has not determined whether he will allo w his Records of the Late Decoration of Soldiers Graves.

The following has just been issue? ._

GENERAL ORDERS—'50-14.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARM', OF THE REPUBLIC, WASHIN' FON, June 25, 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief calls attention to the following Congres-Jonal action with regard to the memorial ceremonies of the 30th ultimo:—

normal ceremonies of by soft ultimo:—

Cusofiess of the united States,

In House of Referentatives, June 22, 1888.

On motion of Mr. Legan,
Resolved, That the proceedings of the different cities, sowas, ac, recently held in commemoration of the gallant heroes who have sacrified their lives in defence of the republic, and the record of the cremonias of the detocration of the bonoved tomber the departed, shall be collected, and bound under the direction of such person as the Speaker shall designate, for the use of Congress.

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk.

House of Krimerskatatives, Warmington, June 22, 1868.

Mr. Prenk Moore, editor of the "Rebellion Record," is bereby appointed under this resolution.

SCHUVLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In order to make successful this effort to perpetuate the record of a just tribute to our patriotic denal, departments, posts and commands will forward to these headquarters ever thing pertaming to the ceremonies alinded to which can ad to complete the work proposed—newspaper paragraphs, eintorlais werk proposed—newspaper paragraphs, entorials and reporters' accounts, and elso manuscript copies of addresses and observations which may not have been printed. By order of JOHN A. LOGAN, Commander-in-Chief. N. P. Chipman, Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON COSSIP.

The Rival Presidential Candidate-American Citizens in the Southern Republics.

WASTINGTON, June 27, 1868. Public attention 1:ere has been almost entirel diverted from Congressional proceedings by the near approach of the New York Convention, and the noninations form the principal topic of conversation i all quarters. While all admit the importance of nominating Chief J ustice Chase, and freely express the opinion that he is the only selection that can be made to insure a (jemecratic triumph, there is a vas deal of speculatic.n as to who really will be the candidate. No one can yet fix upon the individual most likely to be chosen by the Convention out of the long list of names But have figured so extensively on the slate for the last two months. Senator Hendricks, next to Mr. Chase, seems to be regarded as having the best chances for the nomination, but so many kites have been flying nigh of late that no one can form anything like a definite idea as to the probabilities of his being the choice. The elemocratic leaders here are either exceedingly reticent or very idle, for nothing whatever has transpired to indicate the direction in which the democratic delegations in Congress will cuses to assemble in New York, and while discussion and wild speculations furnish each day some new theory, there is too little induence exercise from Washington to give reliability to any of t he reports respecting the prospects of either party now hefore the people for nomination.

Congress is attended by a small number of mem hers, barely enough being seen on the floors of the two houses for the transaction of business. The galleries are empty, and even the lobbies have become duli and almost deserted. A few visitors with carpe bags and umbrellas wander about the Capitol and chambers, over the dome, and half a dozen hacks

duli and almost deserted. A few visitors with carpet bags and umbrellas wander about the Capitol and chambers, over the dome, and half a dozen hacks, with horses dozing as quighty as files will let them, stand for hours together in the hot, dusty grounds at the east front—the only signs of life around the piace. No one goes to the Capitol unless he has an axe to grind or is looking for the elephant, and the question of adjournment has ceased to be of interest to any except the members and their families, anxious to escape the sweltering atmosphere of Washington.

The subject of protection to American citizens abroad will be called up as soon as possible and will occasion some interesting debate. This matter has been long neglected, until Americans in foreign countries have come to endure every species of vexatious interference and in some cases gross indignities. Aside from the leading questions involved in the subject there is a great necessity of doing something that shall affect the standing of American citizens on this Continent. Attention has been so much occupied with European outrages upon our citizens that instances no less offensive to eur national pride have occurred in South America without being made the subject of proper action either for refress to the injured parties or the vindication of our honor. The advices from Panama for the last two years have been full of complaints of injustice to our citizens and of appeals for some legislation to secure personal safety to American residents there. Since the success of the late revolution in Peru, Americans residing in places remote from Lima and Callao, where the presence of our Minister and men-of-war attords some guarantee of protection, have been subjected to the most shamen in practices, such as extortion, imprisonment and the almost total annihination of their business; and in one instance our Consol was treated by local authorities in a manner that would have disgraced Theodorus of Abyssinia. It looks very well to obtain apologies from a governme sequence of the maintenance of their rights by respective governments, and it is high time Americans enjoyed the same privileges.

Americans enjoyed the same privileges.

In this connection it is not mal appropos to refer to the proposed nomination of General Rosecrapz for

our Mexican mission. He is perfectly familiar with Mexican characteristics and our relations to that country, has served gailantly in the war, and would probably receive a unanimous confirmation by the Senate. If such a man were to be sent to Mexico there is no doubt that the reign of terror to which Americans are subjected there would be speedly done away with, and at least security to life be obtained.

Considerable attention has been attracted by the inducements held out by the government of Chile, through its legation here, to persons interested in emigration. Chile is now rapidly colonizing her Southern districts, which include some of the most productive regions of the world; and the new line of magnificent steamers just established between Valpariso and Liverpool, via the Straits of Magelian, affords every facility for communication with the best markets. Unusual facilities and grants are given the settlers, and any man upon going there finds himself in possession of a fertile tract of land and all the necessary means and material free for building a house. Pations are issued to him by the government for a usual period and he is exempt from taxation for a number of years. The national exposition to be held by Chile, at which premiums consisting of large sums in cash are to be paid to exhibitors of stock and agricultural implements merits the notice of all our manufacturers and dealers in such tools and machinery. Chile is a great wheat country, and annually exports vast quantities of grain. Respects, nowers and threshing machines are much needed and sought after and our manufacturers cannet find a better field for their enterprise than that country at the present time.

THE FORTIEGH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1868. MEMORIAL PROM PROFESSOR AGASSIZ. Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass, presented a memorial frem Professor Agassiz and other professore of Harvard College protesting against the ratification by Congress of the legislation of the California Legisla

ture in regard to the Yo Semite valley. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE PREEDMEN'S BUREAU. Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Burcau. It provides that the Commissioner shall withdraw the Burcau from all States entitled to representation on the 1st day of January next, or as soon thereafter as may be done without injury to the government; but the educational department of the Burcau and the celection and payment of moneys due soldiers and sallors shall be continued until otherwise ordered by the action of Congress. The bill also provides for the continuance in office of the present Commissioner, except in ease of his resignation or death, when the office is to be filled only by the appointment of the Fresidest or the nomination of the Secretary of War and with the consent of the Senate.

Mr. Morgan, (rep.) on N. Y., called up the joint resolution directing the corresponding the first payment of the Treasury, whenever any State shad or near the intestions of the payment of principal or interest on its stocks or bonds head by the United States in trust, to withhold so much thereof as may be necessary of any money due by the United States to said State, to be appoined to the payment of such principal and interest.

BillovAl Of cases From State of Enterpartars Mr. Howare, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee

REDOVAL OF CASES FROM STATE TO UNITED STATES

After a few words of opposition by Mr. Hen-Dricks, (dem.) of Ind., the resolution was laid aside at the suggestion of Mr. Emurics, (rep.) of Vi., who called up the bid for the removal of causes in cer-tain cases from the State couries to United States Carle. The question was on a substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Bir an auton was last on the bid Mr. The v. is,

(rep.) of New, by consent, reported from the Com-ru, or on Military A facts a b. A to regulate a m #2 the military o tablishment of the United Source. the Fourth of July. All that has been said about his teing the republican candidate for Governor of New York has been voluntary on the part of friends, as opposited to Mr. Bernard modified his amendment by providing the resulting surgested decisively that the tax i at forty minutes has been voluntaries on the part of friends, as opposited to Mr. Bernard modified his amendment by providing the resulting for the common gambles and black.

Mr. Parts modified his amendment by providing the form of the figure of the fig

one of the most trongful bills that was ever brought before Congress. The constitution vested no jurisdic-tion in the federal judiciary in any such class of cases. The bill allows federal officers or marshals to

cases. The on anows reacral officers or marshals to carry such actions brought against them in the State courts to the United States courts. THE BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO. At the expiration of the morning hour the order of the day—the bill to admit Colorado—was called

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., moved to postpone it Mr. Moratila, (rep.) of Me., moved te postpone it and take up the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Prumbull, (rep.) of ill., urged the propriety of finishing the Colorado bill, already sufficiently discussed, instead of taking up the appropriation bill, which could not fail to pass.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed taking up the order of the day, intimating that a number of amendments were to be offered that would lead to descussion.

discussion.

After some further discussion the Senate voted to lay aside the order of the day.

After some further discussion the Senate voted to lay aside the order of the day—21 to 21.

EVENING SESSION ONDERED.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., moved to hold an evening session at half-past seven o'clock for the consideration of the bril to establish rules and articles for the government of the army of the United States. He said it was atmost a perfect measure; that it had been prepared by two army officers and submitted to Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Augur. It was agreed to.

The joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold funds belonging to States in density was again taken up and passed.

NORTHERN PAGFIC RALLROAD.

The bill extending time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Kallroad was passed as it came from the House.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. The Senate then took up the Civil Appropriation

T e C mait ee on Ap repriations reported amen 1 ments increasing the appropriations reported amen't ments increasing the appropriation to carry into effect the several acts authorizing joans, and the issue of Treasury notes from \$564,904 thirty-two per cent to \$1,500,500. Agreed to. Also by adding for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph, \$4,000.

Mr. Buckalew, (dem.) of Pa., asked an explana-

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., chairman of the committee,

Mr. Moralli, of Me., chairman of the committee, explained that it was for the purpose of carrying into elect an act of Congress arready passed. The amenament was agreed to.

The committee reported an amendment striking out the appropriation of \$250,000 for the deficiency in the fund for the support of sick and disabled sea-

out the appropriation of \$250,000 for the deficiency in the find for the support of sick and disabled seamen.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., moved to retain the clause proposed by the committee to be stricken out and reduce the amount from \$250,000 to \$150,000. Agreed to.

The committee's amendments increasing appropriations for coast survey on the Atlantic and Gulf coast from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and on the Western coast from \$200,000 to \$300,000, were agreed to.

Also that discontinuing the appropriation for the survey of Florida reef.

Other amendments were adopted apprepriating for a first order lighthouse at Point Ano Nuevo, California, or vicinity \$90,000; for two lighthouse tenders for service on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, \$80,000; decreasing the appropriation for a custom house at Portland, Me., from \$50,000; for appraisers' stores at Philadelphia from \$25,000 to \$100,000, and for a similar building at St. Paul, Minnesota, from \$25,000 to \$50,000; for appraisers' stores at Philadelphia from \$25,000 to \$70,000; adding for the completion of the Castom House at Bangor, Maine, \$20,000, and a Goglensburg, New York, \$30,000; branch and mint building at Carson City, Nevada, \$150,000; mercasing the appropriation for surveying public lands in California from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

The committee's amendment striking out the appropriation of \$1,000 for the care and improvement The committee's amendment striking out the appropriation of \$1,000 for the care and improvement of the ground south of the President's house was re-

of the ground south of the residence house the apjected.

The committee's amendment striking out the appropriation of \$12,000 for the care and support of
sixty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper institution being before the
Senate.

Mr. Morrill explained that the committee had
stricken it out because a bill is pending before the
House to provide a hospital for such purposes.

Without action on the bill a motion to go into
executive session pravailed.

Without action on the oil a motion of executive session provailed.

FLECTION OF CERTAIN TERRITORIAL OFFICERS BY THE

In the meantime Mr. FOWLER, (rep.) of Tenn., intro In the meantime Mr. Fowler, to election of certain duced a bill to provide for the election of certain territorial officers by the people, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Senate went into executive session and soon afterwards took a recess until half-past seven e'clock.

Evening Session.

Evening Session. Mr. Wilson's bill establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States was taken up, pursuant to order.

About a dozen Senators were present.

The bill, an elaborate one of thirty-nine printed pages, was read.

In section one it is prescribed that all officers who

pages, was read.

In section one it is prescribed that all officers who have not already taken it and all hereafter appointed shall take the oath therein set forth, substantially that known as the test oath, in addition to the usual oath.

The twelith section authorizes military commissions in time of war or public danger to have jurisdiction over offences against the common laws of war not cognizable by courts martial, to be constituted similarly to courts martial and with the same powers and privileges.

powers and privages.

Section twenty-two empowers all military courts

Section twenty-two empowers all military courts to compel the attendance of persons lawfully subject to trial before them, and of witnesses, civil or military, to punish by imprisonment persons refusing to obey their lawful precepts or attempting to embarrass their proceedings.

Section twenty-three authorizes the depositions in cases not capital to be taken out of the jurisdiction of the court and read in evidence.

Section twenty-seven entities any party tried to a copy of the proceedings and sentence.

Section twenty-eight prohibits flogging.

Section twenty-unite exempts from trial for offences committed more than two years before the issue of an order of trial, unless the person shall have absented himself or interposed other manifest impediments.

Section thirty-four provides for punishment for disrespectful language in regard to the President, Congress or the Supreme Court, as a court martial shall direct.

shall direct.

Sections thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight provide for the punishment by death, or such other punishment as a court martial shah order, for inciting or joining in any meeting or sedition in the army, or for failing to do the utmost, when present, to prevent the same, or to give information to the commanding officer. Striking or lifting a weapon against or offering violence to a superior officer is punishable in like manner.

Section thirty-nhme provides for a general muster and inspection of all the troops on the last days of February, April, June, August, October and December.

Section forty-one provides for cashiering for sign-

Section forty-one provides for cashiering for signing, or allowing to be signed, a false muster roll.

Section forty-seven provides for punishment within two years after leaving the service for offences committed therein.

Section sixty-one provides for punishment by court martial for drunkenness—officers drunk while on duty to be dismissed the service.

Section seventy-five punishes with dismissal challengers to light a duel, and provides that persons upbraiding others for refusal to accept a challenge shall be considered amenable to the punishment of challengers.

Section seventy-six punishes officers commanding a guard who allow persons to go out to light a duel, and also seconds, promoters and carriers of challenges.

duel, and also seconds, promoters and carriers of challenges.

Section eighty one confines the issue of commissions by brevet to the time of war and one year thereafter, and for important services in the presence of the enemy, and not to take effect but when assigned to special command by the President, and then only when the command is equal to the brevet rank. Section eighty-three ranks volunteer or militia officers in the frequiar forces, even if their commissions are older, this distinction not to exist when they have been in the United States service an equal length of time.

Section eighty-five provides for the punishment, by order of a court martial, of persons amenable to the rules and articles of war for offences that are Lejonies at common law committed in foreign countries or in places within the United States declared by the President to be in insurrection. Such punishment in except the except the except the second to be incompleted by laws of peace,

or in places within the United States declared by the President to be in insurrection. Such punishment not to exceed those inflicted by laws of peace, save that officers may in addition be cashiered; the commanding general to have power to order the execution of the sentence.

Section 102 earnestly recommends diligent attention of divine service, and punishes irreverent conduct there by court martial.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment as an additional section providing for the punishment by cashiering for conviction of gambling.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Md., asked what the Senator meant by rambling.

cashiering for conviction of gambling.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Md., asked what the Senator meant by gambling. Whether he wished to cashier an officer for sitting down in his mess room and playing whits or encher for twenty-dwe or fitty cents a game—pretty much all the amusement they

cents a game—pretty much all the analyhad?

Mr. Wilson replied that gambling is a disastrons vice in armies and should be broken up. Paymasters, with large amounts of government money in their possession, should not be allowed to gamble.

Mr. Nyr., (rep.) of Nev., suggested confining it to

paymasters,
Mr. Conness said gambling was the great bane of
the service on the Western coast. A court martial
would not punish a man for betting in the ordinary

would not punish a man for betting in the ordinary way.

Mr. Perry, (rep.) of Corn., coincided in the opinions in regard to gaming by paymasters. He had known them after paying off officers to entice them into gaming and win half-their pay.

Mr. Nye thought it would be a rather severe punishment for betting a dollar on a cockfight or a hundred dollars on a horse race. Paymasters and quartermasters, however, should be punished.

Mr. Perry offered a substitute confining the punishment to those gambling for gain.

Mt. Fessenben asked whether any one ever gambled for loss. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wilson knew nothing personally of gambling. He knew, however, that during the war great demoralization resulted from this vice. many of the officers becoming so demoralized as to gamble with private soldiers.

Mesars, Jourson and Davis urged the propriety of

confining the amendment to disbursing officera.

Mr. Wilson had no objection, but Mr. CONNESS nd others objected.

Mr. Buckalew, (dem.) of Pa., deprecated snelf, a

that persons convicted shall suffer such punishment as the court martial shall inflict, not exceeding dismissal from the service, and it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Thayer, section 83 was amended so as to provide that volunteer and militia officers shall take rank according to the dates of their com-

Mr. FERRY called attention to the fact that Mr. Perry called attention to the fact that although flogging is prohibited, many cruel corporeal punisaments were inflicted during the war, such as ticing to a gun carriage, ticing up by the thumbs, &c. He moved to amend by providing that no corporeal punishment shall be inflicted other than hard labor or imprisonment by sentence of a court martial. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis moved to strike out the following words from section 10:—"No others shall be tried but by a general court martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank, unless in the judgment of the officer approaching the court attenuot be avoided without detriment to the public service." Rejected.

Mr. Davis them made some remarks on the subject of the test wath, prescribed in the first section. He thought it was time to do away with these proscriptions growing out of the war.

thought it was time to do away with the section of the war.

Mr. Becaalew thought the twelfth section inaugurated a principle never heretofore recognized in
our articles of war. He moved to strike out the
words "public danger" and insert "insurrection."

Agreed to.

Mr. Conkling called attention to the language of

words "public danger" and insert "insurrection." Agreed to.

Mr. Conkling called attention to the language of the same section providing that inilitary conflussions shall have jurisdiction over nil offences and offenders against the common have of war not cognizable by courts martial, which would apply to persons not otherwise amenable to the laws of war. He thought it a dangerous provision.

Mr. Frelinghtynen, (rep.) of N. J., suggested that the objection would be obviated by a iding after 1 e words "counts bardial" the words "committed wilning the heatre of war."

Mr. Conkling said that would make it much better. The section, however, required further amendment. Many arrests of civilians made during the war had seemed to him proper; revertheless its emedmore in consonance what the genius of our institutions that civilians, when it was possible, should be tried by civil irlumals.

Mr. Davis remarked that he had been contending for this principle for five years. It was one of the rights of the citizen under the constitution to have a trial by lary. He was opposed to the ninety-eighth section subjecting suiters, traders, army contractors and other army followers and all citizens residing in military or Indian reservations to these rules and articles and subjected to courtmartial.

Mr. Thayer was also opposed to that section so far as it related to persons other than officers and soldiers. It would work peculiar hardships in the Indian territories. When in order he would move to strike out the section.

Mr. Freylinghuysen's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., had had too much experence of the theatre of war to give his adherence to any such decirine. If a rebellion should exist in Virginia and men in New York should give aid and comfort, the government should be able to put its hand on them. Or if, as has been the case, a rebefulion existed in the Gulf States and sympatingers in Tennessee were giving aid and comfort the government should be permitted to bring them swiftly to jostice.

Mr. Conness ha

nsurrection."

Mr. Drake asked whether the Senator intended
that offenders should be tried by their fellows o

crime.

Mr. Conkling said he intended to meet the case at a place where there are courts open and ready to act He added to his amendment the words "or shall re fuse to administer justice."

Mr. Ferry suggested the insertion of the words "according to the rules and usages of war."

Mr. Drake—That would obviate the difficulty, I

At twenty minutes before eleven, without action on the amendment, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, June 29, 1868.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS FOR REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER proceeded, as the first busine order in the morning hour on Mondays, to call the States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Under the call bills and resolutions were in troduced, read twice and appropriately referred, as

By Mr. WELKER, (rep.) of Ohio-To authorize the corporate authorities of Georgetown, D. C., to sub

corporate authorities of Georgetown, D. C., to sub-scribe \$300,000 to build a branch railroad to connect Georgetown with the Alexandria, Loudon and Hamp-shire Railroad and to levy a tax therefor. By Mr. Hinds, (rep.) of Ark.—To extend to Arkan-sas the provisions of the Agricultural College bill. By Mr. Pil.E, (rep.) of Mo.—To provide for the em-ployment of a stenographic reporter for the United States District Court for the Eastern district of Mis-souri.

States District Court for the Eastern district of Missouri.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa—To aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Rio Grande to the Pactific Ocean.

By Mr. TAFFE, (rep.) of Neb.—To establish a new land district in Nebraska. By Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohio—To admit kyrolite for manufacturing purposes into the United States for manufactifree of duty.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILBOAD. Mr. Price, (rep.) of lows, introduced a joint resolution extending the time for the commencement of the Northern Pacific Railroad for two years from the 2d of July, 1898; requiring the building of one hundred miles per year thereafter and the completion of the whole line by July 4, 1877. The previous question was seconded and the joint resolution was passed—yeas 26, nays 32.

yeas 90, nays 32.

TAXATION OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

Mr. Coss, (rep.) of Wis., offered the following resolution and moved the previous question:—

Resolved, That the Communities of Ways and Means be and are bereby instructed to report without unnecessary delay a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent on the interest of the bonds of the United States, to be assessed and collected annually by the Secretary of the Treasury and such of his subordinates as may be charged with the duty of paying interest on the bonded indebtedness of the United States.

on the bonded indebtedness of the United States.

The House refused to second the previous question—55 to 57.

Mr. Miller, (rep.) of Pa., moved to lay the resolution on the table, but on the remonstrance of several members who wanted it snaply referred to the Committee of Ways and Means he withdrew the motion.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., renewed the motion to lay on the table, so as to have a vote on the proposition. The vote was taken and the resolution was not laid

The vote was taken and the resolution was not laid on the table—yeas 2s, mays 107, as follows:—
YEAS—Mesers, Arnell, Bailey, Banks, Boutwell, Cake, Churebill, Cornell, Dixon, Drigs, Ecidey, Ellot, Harding, Higby, Jenokes, Malory, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, Gysell, Periana, Piants, Pomeroy, Spading, Starkweather, Stevens of Pa, Washburn of Mass, Woodbridge—28.
NAYS—Mesers, Atligon, Anderson, Archer, Ashley of Ner., Astell, Baker, Barnes, Beatly, Beck, Renjamin, Benfon, Bingham, Bisine, Bates, Bover, Bromwell, Buckland, Builer of Tenna, Cary, tobb, Cobura, Covode, Cullom, Donnelly, Eggleston, Ela, Elidrige, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Garted, Getz, Golladay, Gravely, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Hawkins, Hind, Holman, Hotekkiss, Hubbard, Hubburd, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Julian, Kerr, Ketcham, Kitchen, Lawrence of Pa, Lawrence of Ohlo, Loon, Loughridge, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McCharg, McCornles, McKee, Morrell, Mulins, Mungen, Newtonb, Niblack, Orth, Pitt, Paine, File, Polaloy, Pike, Pruyn, Randall, Raum, Koot, Ross, Sawyer, Socheld, Shanks, Shelinarager, Sugreaves, Smith, Suvens of N. H., Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Tiaffe, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble of Ky., Trowbridge, Yan Aernam, Van Auken, van Harn of N. Y., Van Horn of Mo, Van Tramp, Van Wyck, Washburn of Wile, Washburne of Id, Washnor of Ind., Welson of Ind., Welson of Ind., Welson of Ind., Welson of Ind., Washnor Onlow, Wilson of Pa, Woodward—197.

Mr. Garffield, Grown of Monday, Marker, McControl of Monday, Wilson of Ohlo, Wilson of Pa, Woodward—197.

Mr. Garffield, Commanday McControl of Monday, Wilson of Ohlo, Milson of Pa, Woodward—197.

Mr. Garffield, Commanday McControl of Monday, Wilson of Ohlo, Milson of Pa, Woodward—197.

Iowa, Wison of Onio, Wison of Pa., Woodward—197.

Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Onio, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Randall, (dpm.) of Pa.—Will the gentleman from Onio accepta modification of his motion, with instructions to report forthwith?

The Spraker—The Committee of Ways and Means has the right to report at any time for commitment. The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., asked the Speaker what would the effect of referring the question.

The Syraker replied that the effect would be to

Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., asked the Speaker rhat would the effect of referring the question. The Speaker repiled that the effect would be to efer the resolution without instructions. Mr. Blank, (rep.) of Me.—The rules of the House mable the Committee of Ways and Means to report back the resolution at any time.

Mr. BUTLER-Yes, but everybody knows that it

will not.

Mr. Blaing—But it has a right to do so.

Mr. Eldringe, (dem.) of Wis., inquired whether
the evident object of referring the resolution was not The SPEAKER said he could not answer the ques

The SPEAKER said he could not answer the question. It was not a Parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BUTLER inquired what would be the condition
of the question if the resolution were not referred?

The SPEAKER replied that the main question having been ordered the resolution would be before the
House for adoption or rejection.

Mr. BUTLER—That is just where we want it.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question. The motion was not agreed to.

tion was not agreed to.

The question was then taken on Mr. Garfield's motion to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the motion was rejected—yeas 61, nays 80, as follows:—

and Means, and the motion was rejected—yeas of, mays 80, as follows:—
YEAS—Mesers Alison, Ames, Arnell, Bailey, Baidwin, Beatty, Bingham, Bisine, Boutwell, Cake, Churchill, Cornell, Delano, Dison, Driggs, Eckley, Eltot, Perris, Garchel, Griswold, Halsey, Highy, Hooper, Hulburd, Jenckes, Kricham, Loan, Lynch, Mailory, Marvin, May Bard, McCarthy, Mercur, Miller, Mooriead, Myers, O'Neil, Paine, Perina, Peters, Pants, Poland, Pomeroy, Price, Sawyer, Shellabarger, Sturraves, Smith, Spanding, Stark weather, Trowbringe, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aerman, Washburne of Hi, Washburn of Mass., Smith, Spanding, Stark weather, Trowbringe, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aerman, Washburne of Pa, Washburn of Mass, Wilson of Pa, Woodbridge—61.

NAVS—Mesers, Adams, Anderson, Archer, Ashley of Nevan, Baxer, Barnes, deck, Bennon, Boes, Boyon, Buckland, Starke, Masse, Maller of Tenn, Cary, Clarke of Kansas, Cobo, Coburn, Covode, Cullom, Donnelly, Eggleston, Ela, Eddridge, Farasworth, Ferry, Ger, Golady, Gravey, Grover, Hacjut, Hawsins, Hin & Homan, Hotekkiss, Hubbard of W. Ma, Humphrey, Johnson, Junes, Julkan, Kerr, Kitchen, Lawrence of Olito, Logan, Loughringe, Lawrence of Pa, Lawrence of Olito, Logan, Loughringe, Lawrence of Pa, Lawrence of Olito, Logan, Loughringe, Lawrence of Pa, Lawrence of Wolfe, Makee, Mangen, Newcoub,

Havelin, Hawkins, Hin a Ho man, Hotelskie, Hubbard of W., Humphrey, Johason, Jomes, Jusian, Kerr, Kitten, Lawrence of Pa, Lawrence of Ono, Logan, Loughringe, Awshail, McClurci, McCornick, McKee, Mangen, N. Westlib, Stillack, Orth Pike, Polacy, Pruyn, Bandall, Baum, Root, toos, Sociedo, Shanks, Stevens of N. H., Stewart, Stokes, Lone, Taylor, Thomas, Frimble of Ky, Van Ausen, Van Lorn of N. Y., Van Horn of Mo, Van Funny, Van Wyd, Nashburn of Ind., Weiker, Whitams of Ind., Whison of Ohio, Vintom, Woodward, Sch.

had better be made a hundred per cent. That would fill the Treasury faster. Mr. BLAINE suggested (in the same spirit) that they had better make an equal division and put the tax at

Mr. Bitaine suggested (in the same spirit) that they had befter make an equal division and put the tax at fifty per cent.

Mr. Bitler—It is the same tax that the English put on their bonds.

Mr. Bitler—It is the same tax that the English put on their bonds.

Mr. Bitaine (roofleafly)—Let us improve on the English and take half of the interest.

Mr. Cobb—I object to debate.

The vote was taken on agreeing to the resolution and it was agreed to—yeas 92, nays 55, as follows:—Yeas—Mesars. Adams, Archer. Ashley of New., Artell, Bover, Barnes, Beck, Benjamm, Benton, Bingham, Boles, Boyer, Marsh, Borton, Grand, Carle, Carle of Kanasa, Roofl of Mass., Butlet of Fond. Carly, Donnelly, Eggeston, Els., Einder, Farmworth, Ferrs, Ferry, dietz, Gollatay, Gracciy, Jover, Haight, Hawkins, Ferrs, Homan, Holchkiss, Hub ard of W. Va., Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Judan, Kerr, Lawrence of Pa., Lawrence of Ohio, Logan, Lounh dige, Marshall, McClarg, McCarmick, Mckee, Mercur, Maidins, Mungen, Newcomb, Niblack, Orth, Phebp, Pike, Poaley, Pruyn, Randall, Raima, Robinson, Root, Roos, Sootled, Shasks, Stevens of N. H., Stewart, Sokes, Stone, Tabeer, Taffe, Taylor, Thomas Trimbie of Ky., Van Auken, Van Hurn of Wis, Washburn of Ild., Washburn of Ild., Washburn of Ild., Washburn of Ild., Welder, Whidams of Ind., Wilson of Pa., Windom, Woodward—92.

Nays.—Mesars, Alisson, Ames, Arnell, Bailey, Baldwin, Banks, Ratty, Blane, Bonney, Browney, Browneyd of Eli., Cake.

Onio, Weson of Pa., Windom, Woodward—52.

NAYS.—Mesars, Allison, Ames, Arnell, Balley, Baldwin, Banks, Beatty, Blaine, Bouwel, Bromwell of Ili, Cake, Belano, Dixon, Drings, Eccley, Fliot, Garfield, Griswold, Harding, Halsey, Highy, Hooper, Hubburd of N. C., Jenckes, Kesey, Loan, Lyuch, Mallory, Marvin, Maynard, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, O'Nelll, Faine, Porham, Plants, Poland, Pomeroy, Price, Sawer, Shelabarger, Signeaves, Smith, Spaling, Starkweather, Trowordee, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aertnam, Washburn of Naes, Williams of Pa., Wilson of Ohio, Wood, Woodbridge—55. Mr. BINGHAM voted in the affirmative, with the

object of moving to reconsider, but was anticipated by Mr. Cours, who moved to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution, and moved to lay the mo-tion to reconsider on the table—the parliamentary mode of making action that and definite. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE SECRITARY OF THE TREASURY CALLED UPON FOR INFORMATION IN REPLRENCE TO REMOVALS, ETC., OF INTERNAL REVENCE OFFICERS.

Mr. ALIBON. (192.) of lower othered the following produce and read lution, which were adopted:—

Whereas a statement purporting to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury from the o ceal records of his cepatrment has been published in the Autional Intelligencer, and also sent to the public through the Associated Press, in which it is stated that in one humined and interior collection of the second control of the Commissioner of the Internal Receive, in which districts the average failing of of internal revenue as compared with the year 1807 was \$10,482 if per district, and that the same year 1807 removals were made in twenty collection of the commissioner, in which the recommendation of said Commissioner, in which the failing off of revenue is only \$45,478 of per district;

said Commissioner, in which the railing off of revenue is only \$46,470 37 per district;
Kesolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House whether any such statement was prepared by him or by his direction from the others record of his department, and whether it was published by his direction; and if so, that he be further directed by turnish this House with a copy of the statement so prepared, and of any report made by him to the President in relation to the removas er appointments herein referred to. appointments herein reterred to.

Roselved, that the secretary of the Treasury inform this Rouse in what collection district removals and appointments of assessors and collectors were made, it any, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, during the fiscal year 15% the names of such officers removed and appointed, with copies or all correspondence or

recommendations of said co-amis-somer relative thereto.

CORRECTION OF THE ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., introduced a joint resolution
to correct the act for the relat of certain exporters
of rum by substituting the word "or" for the word
"and," so as to make it read "intended for export or
actually contracted for." for desired to have the
joint resolution put upon its passage.

The mistake being an accidental one, Mr. Wilson,
(rep.) of lowa, thought it should be referred to the
Committee of Ways and Means, and it was so isferred.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL. Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill, and moved that it be made the special order for Thursday next.

next.

Mr. Benjamin, (rep.) of Mo., inquired whether the bill contained an appropriation for extra pay of Mr. STEVENS said he did not know that that would be any good reason for objecting to the bill being re-Mr. BENJAMIN said he would make the point of

order here.
The SPEAKER remarked that the objection would Mr. Stevens said that he would now inform the gentleman that the builded not contain that appro-

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., said he would reserve

printion.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., said he would reserve the right to make the point of order.

The bill was ordered to be printed and was made a special order for Thursday next.

The Bouse then, at two of clock, resumed the consideration of the filter and Harbor appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Eaker last Saturday appropriating \$56,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Alion, lilinois. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Maysard moved an appropriation of \$615,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee river.

Mr. Eliot, (rep.) of Mass., who has charge of the bill, proposed to allow \$15,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee river.

Mr. Maysard sold he would accept the amendment on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

ment on the principle data has loss no bread.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. Moorhead, (rep.) of Pa., moved that \$19,600 of the \$250,000 appropriated for the improvement of the Ohio river be applied in experimenting on the value of shifting sluices. Agreed to.

Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of ind., moved an appropriation of \$50,000 for the improvement of the Wabashriver and its navigable tributaries.

Mr. Bromwell, (rep.) of ill., moved (in ridicule) an appropriation for the improvement of the Embarrass river. He said it was a river that connected two districts, his own and Mr. Marshall's—both radical districts—his own radical republican and his colleague's

tricts—his own radical republican and his colleague's radical democratic. It was a bond of union between the two. If streams that were bardly navigable required improvement how much more did the Embarrass, which would never be navigable unless something would be done for it? If there was an appropriation to deepen the channel and to dig places wide enough for a steamboat to turn around in the Embarrass river would become navigable. (Laughter.) If he had no better river to speak for than that why should he stand by it? (Laughter.) It had once been declared navigable by the Hilmois Legislature, and in order to make that declaration good Congress should make an appropriation. (Laughter.)

The motions of Messes. Bromwell and Niblack

The motions of Messas. Bromweil and Niblack were rejected.

Mr. BENJAMIN suggested jocularly an appropriation for the improvement of Salt river, in order that its turbid passage might be reniered less grievous to the motiey crowd of involuntary exiles who would be about November are states in some Mr. Eogleston, (rep. of copriate \$20,000 to compact the Richmona Island and Cape One, moved to appro-breakwater connecting Elizabeth, Me., which

Richmond Island and Cape Elizabeth, Mc., which was agreed to.

Mr. Roor, (rep.) of Ark. moved an appropriation of \$75,000 for the improvements of White river, Arof \$75,000 for the improvement of White river, Arkansas, which was rejected.

Mr. BLAINE suggested to Mr. Eliot (derisively) that the appropriation of \$5,000 for Kennebec river, Maine, be increased twelve and a laye cents.

Mr. McKer, (rep.) of Ke. the ved an appropriation of \$20,000 for the Big Sindy river, between Kentucky and west Virginia, and of \$15,000 for above Louisa, which was rejected.

of \$20,000 kest Virginia, and of \$15,000 for above Louisa, and west Virginia, and of \$15,000 for above Louisa, which was rejected.

Mr. Washelware, [rep. of lib., moved to strike out the item of \$15,000 for the survey of Northwestern lakes, which was rejected.

Mr. Spandina, [rep. of Ohio, moved to strike out the appropriation of \$4.00 set for the Louisville and Portland canal.

Messrs, Grover and Econtston spoke in favor of the appropriation.

Messrs, Grover and Econtston spoke in favor of the appropriation.

Mr. Washaurnes spoke in favor of striking out the appropriation and warned the nembers on his own side of the House that they were pling up wrath for the day of wrath. None of the way voted for those extravagant appropriations and go home without being called upon to defend home. I for votes of that character.

Mr. CARY, (rep.) of Ohio, argued that there was no Mr. Cary, (rep.) of Chin at seed that there was no improvement provides for in the ball that was more national in its results that that of the Louisville and Portland canal.

The vote was taken on Mr. a 'ding's motion to strike out the appropriation, and the motion was rejected—yeas 45, nays 74.

Section 4, which directs surveys to be made at certain points being under consideration, Mr. Histo, (rep.) of Ark., moved to add Orienta river, Arkansas, Agreed to.

(rep.) of Ark., moved to sale trace.

Agreed to.

Mr. Washster, (r.p.) of fint., moved to add the Wabash Fiver, fibrary
Agreed to.

Mr. Axtell, (dem.) of Call, moved to add the Eel
Fiver, the port of San Pedro or Withington and the
Sacramento river, California. Agreed to.

Mr. McCormick, (dem.) of Mo., moved to add the
Big Black river, Missouri. Rejected.

Big Black river, Missouri. Rejected. Big Black river, Missouri. Rejected.

Mr. Lynch moved to add the narber of Cape Por-

Mr. LYNCH moved to and the hards of Cape Por-poise, Maine. Agreed to.

Mr. Miller moved to add the Susquehanna river, from its mouth to Lake Outsiro. Rejected.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of Wis., moved to substitute the Oconto river, Wisconsin, for the Menomonee river, stating that that river had been already sur-

greed to. river, Arkansas, which was agreed to. Mr. Arnelli, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to add Harpeth Shoals, on the Cumberland river, which was re-

Mr. McKee moved to add the Big Sandy river, Mr. McKer moved to add the Big Sandy river, Kentucky, which was rejected.
Mr. McCormick moved to add the Black river to Poplar Blair, Missouri, which was agreed to.
The bill having been now completed by sections.
Mr. Eliot moved the previous question on the engrossment of the bill.
The previous question was seconded and the main question was ordered.

The previous question was seconded and the main question was ordered.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., said he would demand a separate vote on the several appropriations (one of the rules giving members that right on bills for internal improvements).

The appropriation of \$40,000 for Wisconsin river was agreed to—yeas 63, hays 60.

Mr. Kandall, suggested that enough money had been speak by the House to day, and he moved at a quarter past four o'clock that the House adjourn. The House refused to adjourn by a vote of 56 to 63,

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., asked a separate vote on the item of \$20,000 for Marquette Harbor, Lake superior.

on the firm of a superior.

The teem was agreed to year 74, nays 50.
Leaves of absence were asked for and granted to many of the democratic members—more than a haif of the whole munber.

Without proceeding further in the bill the House, at forty minutes pass four o clock, adjourned.